

REMARKS

In response to the Office Action mailed on May 20, 2004, claim 13 has been amended. Claims 1-18 are currently pending in the application, of which claims 1, 6, 8, 13, 15 and 16 are independent claims. The Office Action indicates that claims 10-12, 15 and 16 are allowed.

Entry of the Amendments and Remarks is respectfully requested because entry of Amendment places the present application in condition for allowance, or in the alternative, better form for appeal. No new matters are believed to be added by these Amendments.

In view of the above amendments and the following Remarks, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and timely withdrawal of the pending objections and rejections for the reasons discussed below.

Specification Objection

In the Office Action, the specification was objected to for several informalities. This objection is respectfully traversed.

In this response, paragraph Nos. 12, 14 and 40-43 of the specification have been amended to be consistent with claims 1 and 6. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the objection to the specification.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph

Claims 1-7 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph as being indefinite. Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection for at least the following reasons.

In this response, paragraph Nos. 40-43 have been amended to be consistent with claims 1 and 6 by deleting the recitations of “first” and “second” before --voltage--. Applicant respectfully

submits that the specification, as amended, fully complies with the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph rejection of claims 1-7.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 8 and 9 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being allegedly unpatentable over U. S. Patent No. 5,109,219 issued to Kastan, *et al.* (“Kastan”) in view of U. S. Patent No. 6,297,790 issued to Goode III, *et al.* (“Goode”). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection for at least the following reasons.

Previously, Applicant argued that Kastan fails to disclose or suggest “a power selector *comprising a plurality of voltage sources and selecting one of the voltage sources* based on the decoded the viewing angle data to generate a second voltage” in claim 8.

In response, the Examiner asserted “Kastan et al teach a power selector (14) comprising a plurality of voltage sources (V27, 03-2.7V) and selecting one of the voltage sources based on the decoded view angle data to generate a second voltage (V18)” (Office Action, page 6). This assertion is respectfully disagreed with.

An example of the claimed “plurality of voltage sources” is shown in Fig. 7 of the present application, in which “The power selector 700 comprises a plurality of powers V71, V72, ..., V78, and a switch for selecting one of the powers, ...” (Specification, page 13).

In this regard, the D/A converter 14 shown in Figs. 1 and 3 of Kastan converts the serial digital output signal 17 from the microprocessor 13 to a voltage V_{18} . For example, as shown in Table 1 in column 3, if the serial digital output signal 17 is “11111111 11111111 11111111”, the D/A converter 14 generates 0V. If the serial digital output signal 17 is “00000000 00000000

00000000”, the D/A converter 14 generates 1.5V. Column 4, lines 49-60 of Kastan explains how the components of the D/A converter 14 perform the conversion from a serial digital signal to an analog signal. As explained therein, the D/A converter 14 merely performs a typical conversion from a digital signal to an analog signal.

Also, given that the D/A converter 14 can generate different voltages from a single serial digital signal, it is *a logical leap* that the D/A converter requires a plurality of different powers and select one of them for output. Thus, it is submitted that the D/A converter 14 of Kastan does not correspond to the claimed “a power selector *comprising a plurality of voltage sources and selecting one of the voltage sources*”.

As previously argued, Goode fails to cure the deficiency from Kastan. Thus, it is submitted that the subject matter of claim 8 would not have been obvious from the asserted combination of Kastan and Goode. Claim 9 that is dependent from claim 8 would be also patentable at least for the same reasons. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) rejection of claims 8 and 9.

Claim 13 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U. S. Patent No. 5,754,150 issued to Matsui (“Matsui”) in view of Kastan. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

In this response, claim 13 has been amended to recite “the variable resistor varies a voltage applied to the liquid crystals *in response to variation of* a view angle ...”. In this regard, the Examiner asserted “Matsui teach an LCD display having a variable resistor, wherein the variable resistor varies voltage application being a function of view angle ... and a liquid crystal gamma curve corresponding to the view angles ...” (Office Action, page 4).

However, contrary to the Examiner's assertion, Matusi discloses "Therefore, by ... *manually adjusting the luminance adjusting dial*, an inflection point on a gamma correction curve is synchronized ..." (column 10, lines 21-26). Thus, Matusi does not support the Examiner's assertion that "the variable resistor varies voltage application being a function of view angle". For example, in the system shown in Fig. 3 of Matsui, the variable resistor would not vary voltage application when a view angle is changed until the luminance adjusting dial is manually adjusted. In fact, change in view angle has no control over varying voltage application.

For this reason, it is submitted that Matsui fail to disclose or suggest "te variable resistor varies a voltage applied to the liquid crystals *in response to variation of* a view angle ...", as claimed. Sine none of the cited references this claimed feature, it is submitted that claim 12

For this reason, it is submitted that claim 13 is patentable over Matsui and Kastan. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) rejection of claim 13.

Claim 14 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Matsui in view of Kastan and further in view of U. S. Patent No. 6,628,255 issued to Ferrel, et al. ("Ferrel"). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 14 stems from claim 13. As previously mentioned, claim 13 is believed to be patentable over Matsui and Kastan because, for example, none of them discloses or suggests "the variable resistor varies a voltage applied to the liquid crystals *in response to variation of* a view angle ...". As previously argued, Ferrel fails to cure the deficiency from Matsui and Kastan. Thus, the subject matter of claim 13 would not have been obvious from the asserted combination of Matsui, Kastan and Ferrel.

For this reason, it is submitted that claim 14 is patentable over the cited references.

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) rejection of claim 14.

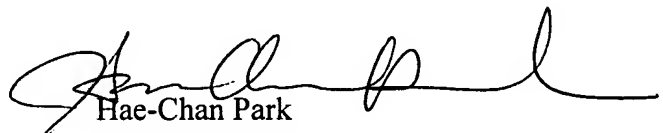
CONCLUSION

Applicant believes that a full and complete response has been made to the pending Office Action and respectfully submits that all of the stated objections and grounds for rejection have been overcome or rendered moot. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that all pending claims are allowable and that the application is in condition for allowance.

Should the Examiner feel that there are any issues outstanding after consideration of this response, the Examiner is invited to contact the Applicant's undersigned representative at the number below to expedite prosecution.

Prompt and favorable consideration of this Reply is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



Hae-Chan Park
Reg. No. 50,114

Date: October 20, 2004

McGuireWoods LLP
1750 Tysons Boulevard
Suite 1800
McLean, VA 22102-4215
Tel: 703-712-5365
Fax: 703-712-5280
HCP:WSC/tmk

\\COM419083.1